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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.

Barometer 29.88

July 18, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 84
Humidity " 86 " 65

July 18, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 87
Humidity " 91 " 65

7710 日十三月五

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1917.

三拜禮 號八十月七英曆

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMAN SHIPS COME OUT.

FOUR CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

A Useful Haul in the North Sea.

London, July 17.

The Admiralty makes the following announcement:—Some of our light forces patrolling the North Sea yesterday morning sighted a number of German steamers, signalled to them to stop and abandon ship, and fired across their bows.

The order was disregarded and the ships made for the Dutch coast. Two reached the shore badly damaged by our fire.

The remaining four were intercepted and captured by our destroyers, who placed prize crews aboard and brought them away under their own steam. Two of these ships' crews abandoned their ships, but the other two crews were taken prisoner.

The four ships are now in harbour in this country. They are the *Pellworm*, the *Brietzig*, the *Marie Horn* and the *Heins Blumberg*. [The *Pellworm* is a steamer of 937 tons, built in 1880, and owned by the Hamburg-Manchester Dampschiff. The *Brietzig*, 1,495 tons, built in 1891, was owned by Heinrich F. O. Arp. The *Marie Horn*, 1,217 tons, built in 1896, was owned by H. C. Horn, of Lubeck. The *Heins Blumberg*, 1,226 tons, was built in 1906 and owned by Leonhardt and Blumberg. All the vessels named were registered at Hamburg.]

THE RUSSIAN BATTLEFRONTS.

Fresh Activity Expected.

London, July 17.

A message from Petrograd says there is general expectation of German activity on the Bala-Drinsk line, where the Russian troops are improving rapidly, despite disintegrating influences.

Lively Fighting Reported.

London, July 17.

A German wireless official message says:—There has been lively fighting at Bala, Danaburg and Sargoon.

We captured the woodlands north of Kalaz. The Russians have evacuated the town and retreated to the south bank of the Lomnica.

There is stronger artillery firing on the Narajowka front.

TO SHIPBUILDERS.

An Appeal from the Admiralty.

London, July 17.

The Iron and Steel Trades Federation has received the following message signed by Sir Edward Carson and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe:—

The Board of Admiralty wish to impress upon all engaged in building and repairing ships how serious are the times in which we live. A determined enemy set himself out to blockade our islands and destroy the merchantmen bringing food to the people and supplies to the Army, using methods contrary to the law of nations. Every day merchantmen are sunk, and we need all our resources to prevent the threatened starvation. The enemy knows this, and has staked everything upon it. If he succeeds, victory will rest with him; if he fails, defeat is certain. There are only two weapons that we can use, and both are forged in the shipyards.

(Message incomplete.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SUCCESSOR.

London, July 17.

The *Daily News* says Mr. Lloyd George is not now unfavourable to the selection of the Hon. Edwin Montagu as a successor to Mr. Austen Chamberlain at the India Office.

[The Right Hon. Mr. Edwin Montagu, P.C., has been Financial Secretary to the Treasury since 1914. For the four years previous, he was Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for India.]

HUGE FIRE IN NORWAY.

London, July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania states that a great fire has occurred at a Trondhjem warehouse, where goods from Great Britain for Russia were stored.

The damage is estimated at two and three-quarters million pounds. Incendiarism is suspected.

TEA SUPPLIES RUNNING SHORT.

London, July 17.

There were only 1,700 packages available at the weekly sales of Indian teas yesterday. The *Times* points out, in connection therewith, that owing to the shortage of tonnage only 23 million pounds were imported during the past three months, of which 13 million pounds were for War Office account, leaving only 10 million pounds for the trade. This is regarded as most inadequate, and dealers anticipate an acute shortage.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

London, July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says Sir Robert Borden has moved a resolution postponing His Majesty to extend the term of the present Parliament to October 7, 1918.

A caucus of twenty-six English-speaking Conservatives in Canada has met for the purpose of organising, with a view to opposition with the Coalition Government.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

A Triumph for the Militarists.

London, July 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Dr. Michaelis, the new German Chancellor, yesterday had a conference with Generals von Hindenburg and Ludendorff and representatives of the Centre, the Progressives and the Socialists.

It is pointed out that the peace formula agreed upon by the Reichstag parties, cabled yesterday, was adopted before the change in the Chancellorship. It is known that the Reichstag has now accepted a change, which means a triumph for the militarists.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* describes Dr. Michaelis at the nominee of the armament industry.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* is of opinion that a resolution by the Reichstag on the subject of peace is now unnecessary in view of the impending declaration of the Chancellor.

The *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten* says that Dr. Michaelis will follow General von Hindenburg's war policy.

The Vienna *Reichspost* says it is high time the German crisis was ended. It says:—"Such a crisis is harmless to other States, but what would happen if the mighty pillar hitherto the pride of friends and the envy of foes trembles?"

Late Chancellor Abused.

London, July 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the German Press is now abusing Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, whom it describes as facing both ways, and Herr Zimmermann whose "terrible blunders" in the offer to Mexico, and, more recently, in the case of the courier caught in Norway with explosives, are recalled.

The Kaiser's First Choice.

London, July 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* correspondent at Berlin says the Kaiser first offered the Chancellorship to the Bavarian Premier, Count Hertling, who declined for personal reasons.

Austrian Regrets.

London, July 17.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation is generally regretted in Austria, where it is regarded as a pan-German success.

The *Tagblatt's* Vienna correspondent states that it was solely owing to the conviction that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg was ready for peace that the agitation of the German annexationists has not disturbed Austro-German relations.

The *Germania* states that the War Minister, Herr Voss, has resigned owing to the attitude of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg during the crisis.

The German annexationists denounce the faint-heartedness of the Reichstag majority for passing the peace resolution. They declare that peace by an understanding would mean ruin for Germany.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN AUSTRIA.

London, July 17.

According to a message from Amsterdam, it is reported from Vienna that the Premier, addressing the Constitution Committee, promised that the problem of giving equal rights to all Austrian nationalities would be solved by constitutional methods. He said this would deprive their enemies of the pretext of interfering in the domestic affairs of Austria, and would thus be a step on the road to peace.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Li Yuan-hung and the Presidency.

London, July 17.

The Republicans have resumed control in China. Tuan Chi-jai has resumed the Premiership and the War Ministry. Wang Ta-hsieh has been appointed Foreign Minister.

Li Yuan-hung has announced that he will not resume the Presidency.

THE MESOPOTAMIA AFFAIR.

Approaching the End.

London, July 17.

There was a general impression in the House of Commons last evening that nothing more will be heard of the Mesopotamia affair.

Further Discussion Deprecated.

London, July 17.

In a reply to Lord Oland Hamilton, the Attorney-General, in a letter to the *Times*, says he cannot withdraw any "misrepresentations" in his criticisms upon the procedure of the Mesopotamia Commission.

Lord Midleton and Lord Bessborough, in letters to the *Times*, deprecate further protracted enquiry about Mesopotamia. Lord Midleton says "It lies with the Government to arrest a discussion which can hardly be more dignified than mobbing a football referee."

The *Times*, in an editorial note, suggests Lord Salisbury as the successor of Mr. Chamberlain.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

London, July 17.

The *Times* says Sir Edward Carson's appointment to the War Cabinet has been practically settled.

IRISH CONVENTION TO MEET SHORTLY.

London, July 17.

It is announced in Dublin that the Irish Convention meets at Trinity College on the 25th inst. Mr. Deas will preside, pending the Convention's appointment of a Chairman.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Splendid British Enterprise.

London, July 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We gained ground slightly to the north-west of Warneton.

One of our raiding parties in the Neuport sector encountered a large enemy party. After a sharp fight, our party drove the Germans back to their lines, followed them up and bombed them in their trenches.

A Successful French Attack.

London, July 17.

A French communique says:—The Germans seriously re-attacked Teton, but our fire smashed the assaulting waves, which had to return to their own trenches in disorder, leaving numerous dead. We entirely maintained our gains of July 14.

We made a lively attack this morning west of Hill 304 and entirely re-captured all the positions which remained in the hands of the Germans after the actions on June 28 and 29. The prisoners have not yet been counted.

German Claims and Admissions.

London, July 17.

A German wireless official message says:—We repulsed an English attack at Lombardzyde.

There was strong artillery firing from Nordchoote to Warneton, astride the Scarpe.

English reconnoitring advances at Meesines, Hulluch, Gavrelle and Bullecourt and north of St. Quentin failed.

We captured a further piece of a French trench at Courtvaux and increased our prisoners to 450.

Enemy attacks between Milval Farm and Oerny, to the south of Buissonelles, failed. We drove out the French who remained in our old positions at Poelmont.

We have brought down five aeroplanes and four balloons.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

London, July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Shingareff, Minister of Education, M. Shchegolev, Minister of Education, and Prince Shakhovskoy, Minister of Public Instruction, have resigned. M. Prokopovitch has been appointed Minister of Commerce, and M. Tcharnosky Minister of Public Instruction.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

London, July 17.

It is probable that several representatives of the Dominions will attend to-day's meeting of the Privy Council.

BRITISH ROYALTY'S NEW NAME.

London, July 17.

His Majesty the King has adopted the name of Windsor for the Royal House and Family.

The Privy Council at which the change was unanimously decided was one of the most important held since the Coronation. It was attended by the Duke of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister, the Lord President of the Council, Lord Rosebery, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Argyll, Mr. Andrew Fisher, Mr. G. N. Barnes, General Smuts, and Mr. W. P. Schreiner.

GOOD WORK BY ITALIAN AIRMEN.

London, July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that aerial activity has increased in the Adriatic. Italian machines bombed Pola on Friday and Saturday, attacking enemy destroyers, while eighteen machines yesterday bombed Durazzo, all returning safely.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

OUR ROYAL HOUSE.

London, July 16.

H.M. the King has convened a meeting of the Privy Council for to-morrow with the object of carrying out the intention which His Majesty has already expressed of changing the name of the Royal House. The new name will be duly proclaimed.

PREMIER AND MONARCH MEET.

London, July 16.

Mr. Lloyd George had a long audience of the King after which he conferred with many Ministers at Downing Street.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

London, July 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Old Age Pensions would be increased by half-a-crown weekly.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

London, July 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government's intentions regarding the Mesopotamia report would be announced on Wednesday.

(Continued on page 8.)

CANTON NEWS.

The Revival of Gambling.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 17 as follows:—

The Civil Governor, the two Commanders of Yunnan troops and a number of high officials went to Whampoa on the 16th inst. and prepared a reception in the public garden for San Yatsen, who was expected to arrive on the same day by the gunboat *Hoi Sin*. They waited till a late hour, but as there were no tidings from the Bocca Tigris forts, they returned to Canton and went back again on the 17th. It is reported that Dr. Sun will stay in the garden and deal with important matters there.

The officials while waiting for the arrival of Dr. Sun held a military meeting at Whampoa. Three principal objects were dealt with:—1. How and when the payment due to the soldiers can be met. 2. The source of revenue to meet the monthly payments in future. 3. The method of disbanding surplus troops and sending them back to their native country. All these matters were reported on to Chan Ping-kwan, who was asked to get instructions from Luk Wing-ting, the Military Commissioner of the Two Kwangs.

The Benevolent and Commercial Societies in Katschau have jointly petitioned the Civil Governor and the Takwan stating that gambling dens of various descriptions exist everywhere, and that the money paid by the gamblers to the gentry and battalions amounts to \$2,000 daily. This, it is urged, should be converted into revenue instead of going to private individuals' pockets.

The Magistrate of Yee Hing district has made an important report to the Civil Governor, saying that he has been instructed by Chao Ksi-yeo, the Defence Commissioner of Shikwan, to send all revenue received in future to Shikwan; otherwise he will be dismissed. The Magistrate asks for instructions as to what he should do.

The fastest monopoly has not been officially granted, but a great many gambling dens have already sprung up. A statement has been made out by the Police Department and sent to the Takwan and the Governor. It shows that altogether 17 dens at present exist, each under a civilian's name. These dens have two or three soldiers stationed outside the door as guards. These soldiers are from various battalions and it seems that the different dens are under the protection of distinct battalions.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial & Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Bankers Guild, \$125; Proprietor *China Mail*, \$15.

Hongkong Theatre. Commencing from to-night and continuing until the 20th inst., the Hongkong Theatre is screening two beautiful dramas of three reels each. These pictures are very attractive, both in plot and in scenery. At the matinees, new programmes will be submitted.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Military Concert at Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema-graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.—12.30 p.m.
Ancient Battle Lines at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema-graph—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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CAN BE CURED.

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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this terrible incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. Ho, a Chinese graduate, has been a teacher in European schools and is now in this Colony for ten years. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is prepared to give Chinese examinations, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of English and French.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write, care of "Hongkong Telegraph," office or direct to No. 10 Wellington Street, Post Office.

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PHOTOGRAPHER.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Kuhnmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917.

at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE.

HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 662 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area, and is subject to Crown rent of similar amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three stories in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON.

1 Des Voeux Road Central.

Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917,

at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE.

HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaikwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,803 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum. The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON.

1 Des Voeux Road Central.

Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

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Wincarnis the wine of Life. The blood is the spring of life. Wincarnis the key that winds it by enriching the blood almost instantly.

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S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.



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28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

AN Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th. June 1917 will be payable on THURSDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Three and a half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th. June 1917 will be payable on THURSDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

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Present price:—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

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Building Superintendent... Bookkeeper
Structural Engineer... Fire Ins. Inspector
Structural Draftsman... Fire Ins. Adjuster
Mechanical Engineer... Fire Ins. Exp't
Mechanical Draftsman... Sanitary Engineer
Civil Engineer... Plumbing
Steam Engineer... Mechanical Eng.
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Language Phone. Those having gramophone need only order remainder of outfit.

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TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FIVE-ROOMED house with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

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HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

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Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 6, STEWART TERRACE. Peak, furnished or unfurnished, immediate possession. DENNY & BOWLEY.

WANTED.

WANTED:—ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for Engineering costs. Apply in own writing with copy references and stating salary required to W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.—Experienced LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER. Required for a month or two from beginning of August. Prospects of permanent position. Apply "Mar" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Teakwood MOTOR BOAT HULL AND FITTINGS in good order and condition, bottom sheathed with Muntz Metal.

Length..... 35'-0".

Beam..... 8'-6".

Depth..... 3'-6".

Teakwood deck house 18'-6" long, fitted with venetian shutters. Completely equipped with stern gear, including brass propeller, brass rudder, steering gear, telegraph and usual accessories. Vessel may be seen at The Kowloon Engineering Works. No reasonable offer refused. Apply—Ship Chandlery, Lane, Crawford & Co.

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Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
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Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

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LACTOMALTINE.

An Ideal Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MILK obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

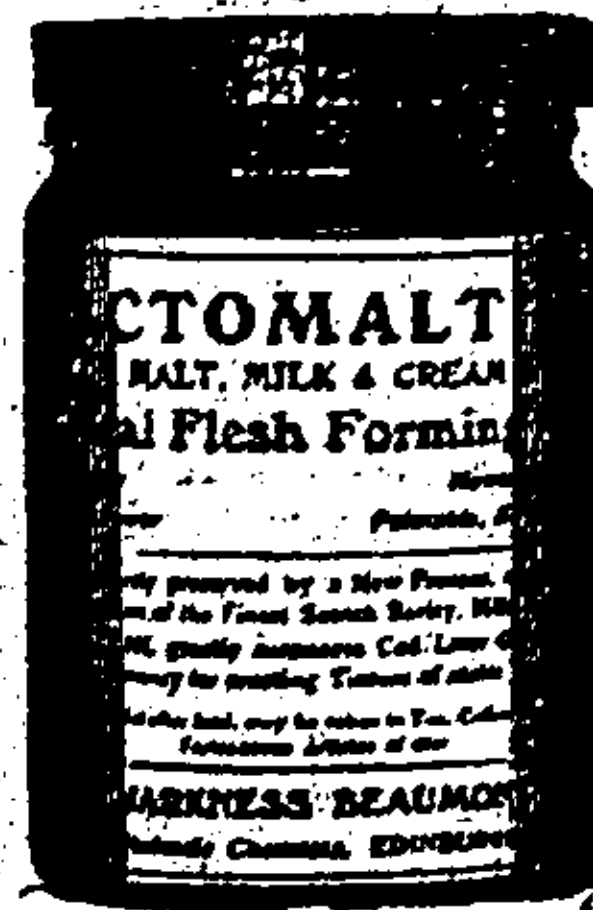
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LACTOMALTINE for purposes all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in palatability, assimilability and efficiency, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissue, texture, OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

NOTICES.

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QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

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Removes the cause of Malaria by its prompt and healthy action upon the BLOOD ultimately killing the MALARIAL PARASITE.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1917.

THE DOLLAR AND THE SOVEREIGN.

The position of residents in Hongkong who are paid their salaries in dollars, reckoned on a sterling basis, has been by no means a happy one of late, owing to the extremely high exchange rate of the dollar. There can be no doubt that it would be far better for all concerned if everyone in Hongkong were paid purely on a dollar basis, irrespective of the fluctuations of silver, but there are quite a number of people here who receive their remuneration on a sterling rate—these being principally connected with the naval and military establishments—and who become real sufferers when exchange is high, as it is at the present time. For most of these people, too, the position is rendered all the more galling from the fact that they are called upon to pay Income Tax, from which the ordinary resident of Hongkong is exempt.

Among those who are directly affected by this question are the employees of the Naval Dockyard, and it will have been seen from our columns of Monday that quite recently their case was mentioned in the House of Commons, when Mr. Hobler raised several points of deep interest in connection therewith. Mr. Hobler asked whether the dockyard employees were receiving less wages than before the war, referred to the increase in the cost of living in Hongkong, spoke of the increase in wages and bonuses given by private shipbuilding firms to their employees, and pertinently asked what steps the Admiralty proposed to take to guarantee equality of treatment as between private and naval employees. Dr. Maconmair's reply was distinctly unsatisfactory, for, after inadequately replying to the points raised, he stated that there was no case made out for the grant of a special increase in emoluments. We do not at the moment know to what precise branch of the Naval Yard employees Mr. Hobler referred in his questions, but, if he had in mind the staff, as a whole, we rather wonder that, besides mentioning the Income Tax, he did not draw attention to the hardship created by the prevailing high rate of exchange. Dr. Maconmair, in his reply, stated that, only in so far as their income is now subject to a greater reduction in the shape of Income Tax than formerly, are the dockyard employees in receipt of less wages than before the war. That, however, is not so in the case of all the employees, for, quite apart from the incidence of the Income Tax, it is obvious that, where wages are reckoned on a sterling basis, when exchange is high those affected must necessarily receive fewer dollars than when it is low. And that has been the burning complaint of many dockyard and naval hospital servants, to say nothing of the Military.

We have heard of cases in Hongkong where naval employees who have been in the Colony for some years are receiving very substantially less in wages now than they were when they first arrived, in spite of the fact that, reckoned in sterling, they have participated in periodical increments in pay. And, as we say, their lot is aggravated by the call made upon them for Income Tax, which tends to increase rather than otherwise. Certain officers, so it is reported, have been granted bonuses recently to bring their pay up to normal, but we believe there are others still suffering from the long-standing evil. The American Consul General has recently referred to the same hardship in the case of Americans who are paid on a gold-dollar basis. The remedy in both cases would appear to be the fixing of a fair average rate of exchange, irrespective of the rate of the day, and until that method, or some other equally satisfactory, is generally applied, those affected will be justified in protesting against the perpetration of a system which bears very hardly on those who are called upon to labour in this distant outpost of the Empire.

Mrsopotamia.

We are glad to read of the general impression felt in the House of Commons that nothing more will be heard of the Mesopotamia affair, which Mr. Lloyd George the other day rightly described as "this miserable business." At the time of the issuing of the Commission's Report, we expressed the view that it was most unfortunate that this contentious matter should be raked up in the midst of a great war, concluding our remarks with these words:—"Let us get on with the defeating of the Germans; these other things can well be left over for a future day." Some days later, during the debate in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister struck the same note when he passionately exclaimed:—"For God's sake let us get on with the war." To that sentiment every Britisher worthy of the name will say "Hear, hear." We have had enough of diving into the tragic blunders of the past; what is done cannot be undone. No one wants to cover up the mistakes that have been made, or to let the incompetent escape their due, but so long as the men who have proved their inefficiency are no longer able to land us into further bother, and so long as the present improvement in what was a lamentably rotten system continues, we can well allow things to stand over for the moment while the energies of our statesmen and soldiers are concentrated on the prime business of the moment. Good has undoubtedly come out of the revelations. We have learned to profit by experience. There, for the time being, we can surely let the matter rest.

Hongkong's War Charities.

A glance at the financial statement which is appended to the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax's admirable account (printed in yesterday's Telegraph) of the activities of the Hongkong War Charities Committee should at once convince anyone who may still have a lingering doubt on the point as to whether or not Hongkong has done all that could reasonably be expected of her. The statement proves that Hongkong's contributions have been on a generous scale and their allocation judiciously made. Mr. Hallifax, it will be noted, points out that, generally, the principle that has guided the Committee in its allocations has been "to cover as wide a field of work with the least possible delay." This should commend itself to the subscribers, as it is obvious that in the majority of cases immediate support is essential, and no doubt the wider the field covered the better it will be, for unquestionably the majority of the institutions mentioned in the statement are engaged in beneficial war work, necessitating a continuous supply of funds.

A New Appeal.

It is, of course, possible—though we do not ourselves hold the view—that the list may not commend itself wholly to some of the subscribers, and in that case the Committee, we are sure, would welcome suggestions as to any change that may be thought desirable. In the hands of the Committee, we are of opinion that the matter may be safely left, as the allocations are not made (as the voluminous correspondence from the Committee's London representatives abundantly shows) without very serious inquiry being made. While the war proceeds there will continue to be a call upon the generosity of Hongkong, in common with other parts of the Empire, for financial support, and that Hongkong will in the future respond as generously as in the past, we have not the slightest doubt. The collection and the allocation of the funds necessitates a considerable amount of work, which it is most gratifying to note is still being performed so ably by the War Charities Committee. More funds are, however, urgently needed if Hongkong is to maintain its admirable reputation, and we sincerely trust that the response to the Committee's appeal will be liberal and continuous.

DAY BY DAY.

REMEMBER THAT FAILURE IS SIMPLY A PLAN GONE TO WRECK. IT'S THE MAN AND NOT THE PLAN THAT COUNTS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Bishop Wilberforce (1873).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.9/10d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Police Reserve.
There is to be a meeting of Unit Commanders at Headquarters' Club on Monday, July 23, at 5.30 p.m. Exemption will be granted by the Acting D.S.P. only. Uniform is optional.

Trade Openings.
The American Consulate General, Hongkong, announces that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections in electrical appliances, walnut meat, silverware, general representation, motor trucks, coal and ore handling machinery, hydraulic machinery, etc., motor cycles and bicycles, motor cars, hardware, metals and beams.

Bank Dividend.
The Hongkong Agency of the Banque Industrielle de Chine has received a telegram from Paris to the effect that at the annual general meeting of shareholders, held on June 29, at the Head Office, 74 Rue Saint-Lazare, the Board of Directors recommended the payment of a dividend of Frs. 9.50 per share, free of income tax, i.e. 8 per cent., for 1916.

Somewhat Inappropriate.
In the orchestra programme at the Victoria Theatre last night one of the items was entitled "Vienna For Ever," which does not seem quite appropriate on the occasion of an exhibition of war pictures. Of course, if in the Austrian capital the people are expressing in some form or other "London For Ever," then it is perhaps but right we should return the compliment! But the orchestra might inquire into the matter first!

Big Theft of Shovels.
Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with the theft of 324 shovels valued at \$600, from a shop at 193, Wanchai Road. It appeared that the man engaged a number of coolies to take away the shovels and they had been removed on to the Piers for export before it was discovered that they were being stolen. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Woman Hawker's Lament.
Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with hawking without a licence. She was convicted and sentenced to seven days' hard labour. On hearing the sentence the woman explained that she only had 90 cents, which she had earned carrying earth, and she was willing to give it all to his Worship. The woman was told that she would have to serve the sentence. She said "I am sorry, your Worship, but I cannot do that for I have a child to take care of."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an examination in first aid, held recently at the Tung Wah Hospital, the following candidates from the Suiyingappa School were successful:—Chan Kam, Chan King-hoi, Cheng Kam-mun, Cheng P.-tsung, Fung Kai-fuk, Fung Shiu-im, Ho Wing-shun, Ip Ping-sun, Kong Chun-on, Kwok Chun-ia, Ku Kam-mun, Lam Hon-wa, Leung Lu-fan, Leung Kwai-fun, Leung Oi-sung, Li Kau-on, Li Sai-yao, Lo Chun-man, Lo Nai-ho, Ng Wai-pau, Tang Wai-tung, Tsang Pak-yau, Un Tsui-tum, Un Chung-kun, Un Kai-sheung, Wan Man-ik, Wan Tat-man, Wong Ming-tat and Wong Pak-hing.
Dr. O. E. Lim, M.B., B.S., acted as Hon. Lecturer to the Class, and Dr. G. H. Thomas, M.B., B.S., was the Hon. Examiner.

JULY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

An Exceptionally Light Calendar.

The July Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, (Chief Justice), but the calendar was exceptionally light, there being only two cases for hearing, one of disobedience of a banishment order and one of armed robbery.

"Highly Respectable and Valuable Colony".

Min Tsang, alias Man Chung and Man Chung Lau, was indicted on a charge of returning from a banishment order of twenty years before the expiration of his term.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, outlined the facts of the case. He said that prisoner was arrested at Yumati on June 11 last. He had been banished on May 22, 1913, for twenty years. The man had seven convictions against him, one of gambling, one of larceny, and four of returning from banishment. He had also been banished five times. The prisoner's defence was that he had no work to do, and he had come back to the Colony to look for it.

The Chief Justice said to prisoner that he seemed to have made up his mind that he was going to keep coming back to the Colony, and the Police had equally made up their mind that he was not.

Asked if he anything to say, prisoner said:—"I have returned to this highly respectable and valuable Colony in order to find work, as I want something to support my two children who are of tender years. I am not a robber; I do not steal. I come back to the Colony to look for work and the Police got hold of me and kept me in custody.—I came to try my luck. All I wanted was about \$10, and then I was going away again."

The Chief Justice, in passing sentence, said that each time that prisoner had been banished comparatively light sentences had been passed upon him. The Police were of the opinion clearly that they did not want him in this respectable Colony, and, in these circumstances, it was his duty to pass upon him a sentence that would act as a deterrent against him coming back again. The laws of this Colony had been amended, empowering the Court to pass more severe sentences on people returning from banishment, and prisoner would be sent to gaol for a period of three years.

Armed Robbery.

Lei Kwong was indicted on a charge of committing an armed robbery on June 19, at a house of a married woman named Ho Tso, in the walled City of Kowloon, and stealing therefrom, in company with seven or eight other men, \$10 in money and various articles of clothing.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.
The Chief Justice asked if he knew what he was pleading guilty to, and prisoner replied that it was not true that he had been violent, or pointed a firearm at the woman, but he admitted that he had taken part in the robbery. It was no use wasting the time of the Court by having a trial. He did take part, and so what was the use of trying it?

Proceeding on behalf of the Crown, Mr. Wakeman said that on the date in question, prisoner, with seven or eight other men, went to the house in the walled city of Kowloon. At the time, the woman was asleep with a child, and her husband was out. She was awakened by the catch being broken off the door, and seven or eight men walked in and ransacked the house, taking the money and clothing away with them. The Police were informed and immediately gave chase, but none of the men were caught then. Later, the Police went to a house at Shanghai Street, Yumati, where they found and arrested the prisoner and another man. The other man had since been released, for he had turned King's evidence, and, in fact, appeared to be rather sorry for

SEAMEN'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

Labour's Disavowal of Socialist Move.

There is much indignation in more responsible labour circles at the attitude of the Socialists at the Leeds Convention, says the Daily Telegraph of June 5. The proposal to establish Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in various parts of the country is ridiculed, and the "no annexations and no indemnities" cry meets with general disapproval. A firm attitude is adopted by the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, who repudiate the resolutions of the Convention, and demand re-iteration for the U-boat murders. Further, the members of that organisation have decided not to convey any delegate to Petrograd or Stockholm unless he subscribes to this policy.

Finally, the British Workers' League, whose president is the Labour Minister (Mr. John Hodge), invites the public not to be misled by the intrigues and propaganda of Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, which is directed at putting the whole power of British Labour on the lines of the Russian revolution.

Restitution for Murders.

A special conference of the representatives of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union was held at 53, Parliament Street, London, on June 4. Delegates were present from every district in the United Kingdom.

The chairman (Mr. J. Havelock Wilson) referred to the so-called peace conference, and much indignation was expressed by the sailors' delegates at the manner in which the gentlemen at Leeds had treated the proposal of the seamen with regard to the demand for restitution for the murders which had been committed on their comrades by the commanders of the German "U" boats.

The discussion on the question lasted for over two hours, and the remarks of the seamen's delegates were very "warm" towards some of the peace delegates.

It was unanimously resolved, "That the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union call upon all their members to refuse to sail on any boat on which peace delegates may be carried, unless such peace delegates, prior to sailing, give an undertaking in writing that at whatever conference they may attend, whether at Petrograd or Stockholm, they will give the Germans to understand there will be no settlement arrived at until ample restitution has been made to the relatives of not only the British seamen, but to seamen of neutral countries, who have been murdered in the most cold-blooded manner by the crews of German submarines."

The president was further instructed at once to communicate with the ports for a strict watch to be kept on the boats that were likely to sail for Russia or Norway within the next five or six weeks, so that prompt action may be taken.

It was also resolved that two delegates be specially appointed from the Seamen's Union to go to Petrograd in the first instance, to make representations to the workmen there to the effect that no settlement will be satisfactory to the seamen of this country unless proper restitution is made for the wrong done to the seamen, and then to go to Stockholm to emphasise at the conference there the demand for restitution.

Mr. Tom Mann and Councillor Peter Wright were elected as the representatives of the British Seamen's Union in the matter.

what he had done and had given the Police all the assistance he could.

The Chief Justice:—"I suppose he wanted to save his own skin."

The Prisoner:—"I did not actually take part in the robbery, but I went to the house."

The Chief Justice said that prisoner had pleaded guilty to a very serious offence. He admitted that he went to the house with the robbers. He would be sent to prison for five years and would receive 10 strokes of the "cat."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Recent thunderstorms have suggested some interesting comparisons with the din of battle, to the disadvantage of nature, says the Daily Chronicle. "The artillery of the skies," it would appear, plays only a poor second. According to the opinion of an officer who has been "out there," it would take half a dozen of the loudest thunderclaps combined to make a decent imitation of the ear-splitting noise of action. How the human tympanum endures the racket at all is another miracle of the campaign.

Of the Russian population of one hundred and seventy-three millions five hundred thousand, only two and a half millions can read and write. Nearly three million Russian babies are born every year. This torrent of incessant Slav humanity that pours into the world every year possesses a land so rich in great rivers, in metals, and in potential wealth of every kind that, given sound education and sound organisation, the wealth of the United States may yet be rivalled by the wealth of what is now known as "Siberia"—a creation of novelists and Russophobes. Germany has no such resources.

An American correspondent points out to the Manchester Guardian that "the British press and the British public are liable to give offence to many Americans by referring to them as 'Yanks' or 'Yankees,'" and, though it does seem a little stupid to be vexed over such a matter, we must agree that any offence should be avoided. The correspondent gives a sketch of the history of the word "Yankee," which we hesitate to quote because it would probably bring an embarrassing amount of correction or addition. The point is, however, that though the Northerners might not object to the name, the Southerners would still shudder away from its application to them; we do not always draw very clear distinctions between the North and the South. The correspondent suggests that "as all the American forces which will be sent to Europe will be sons of Uncle Sam" they should be called "Semmies." There is something to be said for calling them Americans, but probably some sort of nickname is inevitable. It will hardly come of an intelligent outside suggestion.

If we must have slang—and of course we must—it is better to have good than bad, and a writer in the Gazette of the 3rd London General Hospital at Wandsworth refers to the peculiar menace of rhyming slang, which seems to be generally a matter of high spirits and stupidity. Thus in place of "band" you say "Geman band," or for "boot" "daisy root." It is difficult to believe that such dull concoctions can survive, and this writer compares recent inventions unfavourably with those that had evolved in the old army. "Not a few of its choicest gems," he says, "are corruptions of Hindustani, and possess the vaguely romantic glamour of age and far travel. But the New Army's slang seems to me to be of a poorer mint, and its swift spread is regrettable." Perhaps there is some comparison here of the fittest survivors with what is yet struggling for existence. In the old army "only a bozz" meant "only a rumour," and that is expressive enough; "hooks about" meant that pilferers were about; "jammy" meant lucky; and "the Home Farm" was the married quarters in barracks. Not very brilliant perhaps, but not quite pointless.

Hero's Leap into Furnace.

Braving intense heat and deadly gas fumes, George Welford, of Luton, Cleveland, leaped into the mouth of a blast furnace to save a fellow workman who had fallen from the top of the structure. The man, however, was burned to death. At the inquest Welford, when complimented on his heroism, said he had merely done his duty, adding that any other workman would have done the same.

SUBMARINE WAR.

A German Officer's Boast.

Paris, June 4.—The *Matin* publishes an interview which M. Hugues Leroux has had with Sir Edward Carson. The latter said:—

"We cannot give to the English people, however conscientious they be, news which would give them the erroneous idea that there is no longer need to limit our consumption. But what may be strongly affirmed is that the entry of the United States into the war brings us from the naval point of view advantages the extent of which has not perhaps been appreciated by the public. First of all, we shall regulate, as can be done with perfect confidence, the use and direction of our tonnage. There will no longer be any waste of transports, and their protection, which we have successfully organized in the British Channel, America will be able to assure in the Atlantic. As regards the food supplies which Germany might be able to obtain through neutrals, we are practically in control of these, since we are in a position to stop and visit all vessels. Think of the consequences of these possibilities, they are calculated to increase our confidence."

M. Hugues Leroux then reproduces the interrogatory put to the officer of high rank in the German navy, who was taken prisoner by the British. That officer is a person of importance appears from the fact that the British Admiral in command was requested by three Sovereigns to extend to him the treatment believed to be due to his rank:—

"The calculations of our Supreme Command," he asserted arrogantly, "show that Great Britain from next October will not be in a position to continue the war owing to the great number of her naval losses." "But do you not anticipate," he was asked, "that as a result of the entrance of the United States into the war the number of your submarine successes will considerably diminish?"

"Bah," replied the prisoner, "the United States! What can they do? They are not a military Power. I have always written, and our highest authorities have endorsed what I wrote, that if Great Britain had been willing to join with us our two countries could have dominated the world."

"What you say," continued the questioner, "is a good example of your mistakes in psychology, since neither now nor at any other time has Great Britain ever dreamed of such a thing."

To this the prisoner's answer was, "You cannot make me believe that."

The conversation then turned to the peace which would satisfy Germany. The submarine officer affirmed that Germany could not be starved out; after the war she would send her ships to fetch for her all the materials of which she would stand in need. When it was observed that the torpedoing of hospital ships would close all markets to Germany, who would be obliged, then to send her army with the ships, the submarine officer, somewhat taken aback by the suggestion that the nations would refuse to trade with Germany, said that he himself had never attacked a hospital ship, and he would never believe that the British Admiralty would use the disguise of hospital ships for transports. The questioner quoted to him the phrase from his vessel's log, which stated they had not had the chance to torpedo a hospital ship. For reply, the submarine commander burst into a laugh.

"The co-operation of America, what does that signify, I ask you?" said the officer in reply to another question. "It signifies that a hundred million men, with all the resources for work and manufacture at their command, willingly impose conscription upon themselves in order to kill Germans," retorted his interlocutor.—*Router*.

Singapore Barrister.
Mr. Shelley-Thompson, Barrister at Law of the Middle Temple, was admitted an Advocate and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements by the Chief Justice, Sir John Bockhill, on the 9th instant.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

(From The Manila Daily Bulletin.)

War Separation Allowance.

Washington, July 1.—Miss Jeanette Rankin, the only congresswoman the United States has ever had, has introduced a bill providing a "separation allowance," payable from government funds, to the wives of those called for service as soldiers. The allowance for the wives of soldiers is placed at \$30 per month, with an additional \$15 for each child, up to a total of \$75, which cannot be exceeded in any one family.

Food Speculation Problem.

Washington, July 1.—The Food Director, Mr. Hoover, has reported to President Wilson that the farmers of the country are facing a slump in prices, and the consumers a situation even worse than at present, as a result of the manipulations of food speculators, who, he states, will continue to make unresponsible and unjustified profits until control regulations are made effective.

Church leaders of all denominations have held a conference with Mr. Hoover, and have decided to inaugurate a nation-wide conservation campaign, with the full strength of their organizations behind it.

Three sons of Mr. Roosevelt off to war.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 11.—The third son of ex-President Roosevelt has been picked to go to the war for the Allies. One will go to Mesopotamia while two will go to France.

German Conspirators.

San Francisco, July 8.—Many federal indictments have been returned against conspirators in a plot to incite a revolution in India.

Among the prominent Germans indicted are Franz Carl Zitelmann, former German Consul at Manila, Consul General Bopp of this city, who has been missing since his conviction by the federal court here on a previous charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States, Georg Rodiek, Consul at Honolulu, and the German Consul at Shanghai.

The indictments also include former Embassy employees at Washington, some prominent merchants of this city, who are of German extraction, and a number of Hindu malcontents, who have made Pacific coast ports their Mecca for some time past.

District Attorney Preston is telegraphing the warrants broadcast in an effort to round up all of the accused as soon as possible.

San Francisco, July 8, (later).

The indicted German conspirators are accused of sending enemy agents to Japan and China for the purpose of bribing the press there and to secure a secret treaty with Germany for the aid of a Hindu revolution. The names of those for whom indictments are being issued have in some instances been withheld pending their arrest.

Albert Webbe, who was arrested in Honolulu on June 1, charged with conspiracy, and who was formerly connected with the suspicious operation of the Henry S. in Philippine waters, is now fighting a previous indictment in Chicago, and the argument adduced by attorneys at the hearings shows that there have been widespread German plots throughout the country.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 p.m. yesterday:—

Warning.—The typhoon has crossed northern Luzon in the form of a shallow depression. It may increase in intensity in the China Sea.

The following telegram was received at 11 a.m. to-day:—
Cyclone or typhoon W. of northern Luzon, more than 100 miles distant; moving W.N.W.

Honolulu Aid and the War.

Two and a half million dollars have been subscribed in Honolulu to the American War Loan.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Historical War Events Screened.

The pictures describing the Battle of the Anne and the "Advance of the Tank" were again shown at the Victoria Theatre last night before a large audience, who followed the many incidents depicted with close and appreciative interest. To many, the enormous amount of solid work done at the front and the immense organization behind it all must have come as a revelation, for in the scenes shown such facts are brought most forcibly home. The conditions under which much of the warfare is being conducted—the mud, the miles of cheerless, barren, bomb-stricken country, the narrow and wretched-looking trenches and dugouts—are all likewise vividly presented. As much as can reasonably be expected to be shown of what takes place preparatory to a big battle and what occurs during and subsequent to the actual engagement is shown, and makes the picture intensely interesting, thrillingly graphic and historically valuable. The splendid work of the Army Transport Corps is seen in full swing, and glimpses are given of many well-known regiments in various phases of the campaign. The reality of the proceedings is everywhere manifested, just as are the wonderful cheerfulness, courage and perseverance, amidst surroundings that are occasionally atrociously uncomfortable, of our gallant soldiers. Particularly vivid are the pictures showing the incessant nocturnal firing of our big guns, and the lurid and awe-inspiring effect. Pleasing variety is lent to the programme by a series of pictures showing certain phases of our Navy's war work and by pictures portraying the magnificent manner in which the munition workers—especially the women—at home are "doing their bit."

To-morrow evening the war pictures will again be shown. They are well worth seeing.

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Two and a half million dollars have been subscribed in Honolulu to the American War Loan.

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TO-DAY'S
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TO BE LET.—FURNISHED FLAT, May Road level, for 2 or 3 months from 1st August. Apply Box 1,390 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—LADY TYPIST immediately. Reply stating Nationality, experience, salary expected, etc., to Box 1301 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of £2 3 0 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1917, at rate of 2 1/4 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 13th August, 1917, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 30th July to SATURDAY the 11th August 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1917.

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| 396 | Maire My Girl. | (Baritone.) |
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| 407 | The Pipes of Pan. | (Baritone.) |
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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S.S. "Montacle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG-MANILA-SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI-MOJI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DES VCEUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong-

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Shinobe T. 12,500	THURS., 23rd Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Mitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	SATUR., 21st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Slyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KOBE		
KOBE		

EASTBOUND NEW-YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong - Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	27th July.
TERO MARU	22,000	10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th Aug.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	7th Sept.
PERIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	13,000	5th Oct.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ.

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.
ANYO MARU	15,500
KIYO MARU	17,300
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Coast Service, etc. at the P&O and N.Y. & N. Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to:

T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.

S.S. Bintang 22nd July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

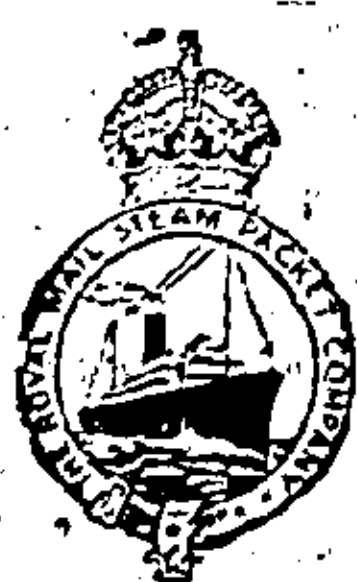
S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
SEPTEMBER 5, & NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sinking	20th July at d'light.
W'WEI, C'FOO & TIENSIN	Huichow	21st July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	22nd July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	24th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.-TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong July 18, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Triton	...	27th July	5th Aug.	KOBE
Titan	...	28th July	6th Aug.	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. 116

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 20th July, at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 24th July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply toDouglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.-Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Fochow	Esang	Thur., 19th July at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 19th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st July at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipshing	Wed., 25th July at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 28th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.-Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.-Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Hanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billandings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.-A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.-Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when indicated on offers.

BORNEO LINE.-Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt, Tientsin LINE.-A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE - NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES - the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

SHIPPING NEWS.

German Shipping "Gazette." Hamburg shipping interests, headed by Herr Ballin, are planning the establishment of a German shipping "Gazette" as a rival to Lloyd's. The Germans fear that after the war Lloyd's may suppress news of German shipping.

Cunard Line Enterprise. It is reported that the Cunard Line has the intention of ordering 114 new steamers, ranging from 8,000 to 17,000 tons, involving a capital of £24,000,000. It is understood that these new vessels, most of which are cargo steamers, are to be delivered within the next eighteen months.

Japan's Shipbuilding Investigation Society.

The shipbuilding industry of Japan is enjoying phenomenal activity, and to promote its interests after the war an association called the Shipbuilding Investigation Society has been organised. The authorities of the new organisation include some officials in the Department of Communications and scholars.

The New Board of Admiralty.

Dr. Macnamara, replying recently in the House of Commons, to a question, said the reconstituted Board of Admiralty consists of eleven members besides the Parliamentary and permanent secretaries. It includes the additional Civil Lord, who is for the present employed by the Government in connection with other services. The distribution of Admiralty business will be set forth in a table, according to the established procedure. The duties, briefly, of the various members are:- First Lord, General Direction. First Sea Lord, Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, and Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, War Operations. Second Sea Lord, Personnel. Third Sea Lord, Controller, Material, and Requirements. The former mainly and latter wholly production. Fourth Sea Lord, Stores and Transport. Fifth Sea Lord, Air Service. Civil Lord, Works, Financial Secretary, Finance, Permanent Secretary, Admiralty Business.

The Japanese Shipping Market.

Much speculation is now going on in the shipping market. A certain large Japanese firm is reported to have contracted to ship 1,800 tons of cargo by the Masaki-maru from Moji to Yokohama at ¥11. This rate is the highest on record for this kind of service. In this connection a rumour says that the exceptionally high rate has been deliberately accepted with a view to forcing up charter rates. Three more steamers have changed hands. A vessel of 3,500 tons deadweight building at the Ishikawajima Dockyard has been sold at ¥650 for December delivery to Mr. Kanamori, of Hakodate. The Tokyo Kaiun Kaisha has bought a steamer of 1,450 tons on the stocks at a shipyard in Osaka at ¥550 for delivery in March next. A third steamer sold is the Jinyo-maru, 2,100 tons, built in 1913, which has been purchased by the Murai Kisen Kaisha for ¥80,000. Before this she was bought by Mr. Okuda, of Hakodate for ¥520,000, then by Messrs. Dowell and Co. for ¥700,000, and now by the Murai company for ¥820,000.

Income Tax and Foreign Shipping Companies.

In the House of Commons, recently, Commander Herbert Craig asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he can give any instance of an income tax assessment having been made upon the profits of foreign shipping companies trading to this country who have not a place of business or branch office in this country; whether, under the provisions of Section 41 of the Income Tax Act of 1843, and Section 31 of the Finance Act, 1915, any assessment to British income tax has been made upon Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, Ltd., or any other tourist firm, in respect of the profits earned in this country by foreign shipping and railway companies who have no branch or place of business in this country, but who employ Messrs. Cook or other tourist agencies to sell tickets on their behalf? Mr. Bonar Law: I will answer these questions together. There are a number of cases of assessment to income tax in respect of the profits of foreign shipping companies carrying on business in this country who have not a place of business of their own or a branch office here. I may remind the hon. and gallant member that it would be inconsistent with the obligations to secrecy of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to furnish information relative to the income tax assessments upon particular taxpayers.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND FUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1504.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building. Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 18, at noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting A.L.L. LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 18th JULY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 19th JULY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 22nd JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
this local Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

KOTZEL MANSION (First Floor) Opposite the Police Station.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the
Governor.

The Official Pictures of the British
Army in France.

THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE
AND
THE ADVANCE OF THE TANKS.

will be Screened at the

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 19th JULY.

at 9.15 p.m.

The Pictures were taken on the actual Battlefield and contain
nothing whatever in the nature of "Faked" or made up Scenes.

SEATS MAY BE BOOKED FOR STALLS.
as well as Dress Circle.

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S
Prices:—

DRESS CIRCLE \$3. STALLS \$2. PIT \$1.

PROFITS WILL BE DEVOTED TO WAR FUNDS.

CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"s.s. VAN WEARWYCK"

having arrived from the above
port Consignees of Cargo by
her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained. Goods not
cleared by 23rd July will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 21st July, 1917,
at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by the undersigned in any
case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1917.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited,
whence and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st
inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will be
examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented with-
in 10 days of arrival otherwise
they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, July 14th, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"s. JACOB"

having arrived, Consignees of
cargo by her are hereby notified
that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Ltd., whence and/or from the
Wharves delivery may be ob-
tained.

Goods not cleared by 22nd
inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 21st inst.,
1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by the undersigned in any
case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong 15th July, 1917.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI CASHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, SUZUKI, KISE-
IKANE, YOSHIMOTO, NOJO, KAMA-
ZUYA, SATO, KANADA, SHINKEI,
KAWANABARA, HIRAI, and SHIBASAKI

Agents for SANGI COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI

MOJI, KANAGAWA, YOKOHAMA,

OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-

HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, YAMAGUCHI,

VOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,

LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,

HONGKONG, HAIKOW and

CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"

Codes: A1, A.B.A. 5th Ed., West-

ern Union, and Bentley's.

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CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRAB-

ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.

MACORDRAY & Co., SINGA-

PORE—Messrs. BROWN & Co.,

LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.

BROWN, MONTREAL & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

K. KATO,

Manager,

Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	P. M. S. S.	18, July
San Francisco via Japan	Rambrandt	J.C.J. L.	18, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	22, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Goetoe	J.C.J. L.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Tanjo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	15, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	15, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	23, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Saiyo M.	T. K. K.	7, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	12, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	12, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Pernia M.	T. K. K.	22, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Koningin der N.	J.C.J. L.	25, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	18, July
Shanghai via Foochow	Pesang	J. M. Co.	19, July
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	19, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	20, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	21, July
Manila	Loonsang	J. M. Co.	21, July
Wetahwei, Chetoo and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	21, July
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	22, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24, July
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	24, July
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	25, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	28, July
Kobe	Tijlatjap	J.C.J. L.	5, Aug.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	6, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

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DOCK NO. 2	100	10	10	WATER
DOCK NO. 3	100	10	10	WATER
DOCK NO. 4	100	10	10	WATER
DOCK NO. 5	100	10	10	WATER
DOCK NO. 6	100	10	10	WATER
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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLOR.

The Kaiser Thanks the Scapegoat.

Amsterdam, July 16.

The Emperor has written to Bethmann-Hollweg stating: I have decided with a heavy heart to grant your request to relieve you of the office which you have discharged for eight years with eminent loyalty, placing your brilliant powers and personality at the service of the Crown and the country. In the most grievous times that have ever befallen Germany, wherein decisions of paramount importance had to be taken, you stood by my side with counsel and aid. My heart's desire is to thank you most cordially for your faithful service.

"A Dark Horse."

London, July 16.

Dr. Michaelis remains a dark horse but the fact that the Conservative papers praise the appointment of a vigorous personality with great firmness, seems to indicate that he is approved of by them. His first speech in the Reichstag is eagerly awaited.

The Resignation Explained.

London, July 16.

Reuter learns from Holland that the German political crisis culminated after Bethmann-Hollweg had proposed a constitutional body consisting of members of the Reichstag which should act as intermediary between the Reichstag and the Government. Bavaria agreed; Austria though politically uncommitted threw its support upon the policy. The Kaiser, the Crown Prince and General Hindenburg and Ludendorff opposed the policy of no annexations. Bethmann-Hollweg insisted thereon and Bavaria and Austria persisted in their demands, therefor. Then Bethmann-Hollweg resigned.

The Reichstag and Peace.

London, July 16.

According to the "Vorwaerts," the majority in the Reichstag intends introducing at the earliest opportunity what may be described as a national peace demonstration in the form of a resolution affirming that the German people as declared on August 4, 1914, do not desire conquests, are fighting for liberty, independence and integrity of its territory, and desires a peace of conciliation and lasting reconciliation of all peoples with an economic peace and freedom of the seas. Nevertheless Germany will fight until the Allies cease threatening her and her Allies with conquests.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Slight British Advance.

London, July 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We successfully raided eastward of Vermelles and slightly advanced our line northward of Messines. Hostile artillery activity increased south-westward of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Arras. We brought down three aeroplanes and three of ours are missing.

An Enemy Claim.

London, July 16.

A German communique claims that three British attempts to recover the lost positions at Lumbartzyde were repulsed with heavy losses.

Germans Terribly Punished.

London, July 17.

A French communique states: The Champagne fighting which began during the night at Monthaut, ended in the complete defeat of the Germans, who despite most violent efforts, were unable to recapture the ground won on the 14th July. The attacks were murderous for the enemy, who launched waves to the assault. Our fire mowed down two, while one penetrated our lines but after a fierce conflict until daylight our troops annihilated the detachments and regained possession of all the ground won.

Sixteen hundred shells were thrown on Rheims, where the artillery is most lively.

ANOTHER RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

London, July 17.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes last night dropped several tons of bombs on the Solway works at Zeebrugge, railway junctions and sidings at Ostend, sidings and dumps at Middelkerke, the railway junction at Thourout, and on motor transport convoys and railway siding at Lichtervelde. All our machines returned.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAM.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

WHY RUSSIAN MINISTERS RESIGNED.

London, July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the reason of the resignations of Ministers, who are all Constitutional Democrats, is owing to the Government's Ukrainian policy. The Government has issued a Proclamation creating a Ukrainian Secretariat General to control local affairs, except as regards the Army, in connection with which special Ukrainian delegates will be attached to the War Cabinet and the General Staff.

The Ministers who have resigned are of opinion that the Constituent Assembly should have determined the relations between Ukraine and the rest of Russia.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

HUGE CAPTURES BY RUSSIANS.

London, July 16.

A Russian official message says: North-eastward of Kalusz we repulsed German attacks to throw us back. On the Lomnica we drove out the Austrians after a severe engagement from the village of Ldzian. The arrival of enemy reserves and great losses among our officers compelled us to retire slightly to the eastern end of Ldzian. We beat off three Turkish attacks south-westward of Gumishkaneh. We stopped a Turkish advance in the direction of Poudjia.

A German communique speaks of lively fighting at Riga and south of Dvinsk.

A Russian official message states: We captured yesterday's battle 16 officers and 900 Austro-Germans and a number of machine guns. Our captures between July 1 and 13 were 834 officers, 35,509 men, 93 guns, 28 trench mortars, three fire throwers, two aeroplanes and other material.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Work of the Red Cross Launches.

At the present time there are thirty-three motor launches supplied by the British Red Cross Society operating in Mesopotamia in service at various points along the river from Mohammerah, twenty miles below Basra, right up to the front, a distance of several hundred miles. Their main purpose is for the transport of sick and wounded. But apart from this some of the boats are used for the distribution of Red Cross stores to hospitals and river hospital steamers.

The first Red Cross launches sent to Mesopotamia, in response to a request from General Nixon, reached the Tigris at the end of 1915 and others have arrived at regular intervals, early in 1916, when there was a considerable shortage of river craft, the Wessex, which was one of the first boats to be put into commission, worked almost day and night at Basra, discharging sick from river steamers to hospitals and clearing hospitals to sea-going hospital-ships carrying a large total of sick and wounded, after nearly 18 months' strenuous service this launch is still in regular commission, carrying Red Cross stores up and down the river, making journeys of several hundred miles. In all, a great number of sick and wounded, hospital personnel etc., have been carried in Red Cross launches, which at one time were the only small boats engaged in this work, and which still carry out practically all the subsidiary transport of sick and wounded on the river.

Generally speaking the duties of the launches consist of acting as feeders to river and sea-going hospital-ships, distributing sick and wounded, to the various

hospitals by the river side or located up small creeks as some are at Basra, evacuating wounded at the advanced dressing stations behind the trenches to the nearest field ambulances, following regiments marching up the line, visiting outlying posts to carry sick and wounded to permanent hospitals, whilst in the case of the advance in February and March this year the launches followed up the advancing army to evacuate wounded as rapidly as possible.

When it is realized that even before the recent advance there was a length of river communication between the Base and firing line of nearly three hundred miles, and that nearly all the fighting has taken place along the river, it will be understood that motor launches can prove of immense value. It is the opinion of the medical authorities that the transport of sick and wounded by water is by far the most satisfactory method, for even where there are roads, they are, to say the least of it, uneven and whether motor ambulances or ambulance carts be used, the patients receive a severe jolting, whilst in motor launches the patient's journey is smooth and unharmed even to seriously wounded men.

A good instance of the utility of the Red Cross launches was afforded at the time of the capture of the strong Scamiat position from the Turks at the off February. Several of the boats were stationed close to the advanced dressing station by the river's edge, a few thousand yards behind the trenches. During the period when the Turkish lines were assaulted and captured, practically all the wounded were brought down to this station for treatment, and then carried away as quickly as possible to the field ambulances further down the river, also

located by the water's edge. The whole of the arrangements during this time, everything worked without a hitch, and as soon as one launch was loaded up and despatched, another came up to the roughly formed jetty (consisting of a moored "bellum"—the local small craft of the country—and a few planks to the shore) ready to receive its complement of wounded. A good deal of this evacuation had to be carried out on a pitch black night, with only a dim light here and there to aid the navigation, with the stream rushing down at 5 miles an hour and with only part of the river available as a channel and the satisfactory result reflected to the credit of the drivers of the launches.

On a river so difficult of navigation as the Tigris, it is unusual for small craft to make long journeys, and the Red Cross launches are almost the only boats of their size to carry out such journeys. These launches engaged on post duty, that is, visiting outlying posts on the river, often run 80 or 90 miles up and down the river, while many of the launches have run from the Base at Basra right up to the front, between 250 and 300 miles.

Some of the boats are allotted for the purpose of enabling the medical officers to visit their various posts and by this means useful work is accomplished that would otherwise be difficult to effect, since in spite of the recent improvements in Mesopotamia, river transport is in many parts the only possible means of communication.

Various types of motor launches have been sent out by the Red Cross Society, the most numerous consisting of craft 40 feet in length, fitted with an engine of about 30 h.p., and having a speed of nearly ten knots in smooth water. There is a cabin right forward in which the engine is installed and two berths fitted for the drivers, who in most cases have to live on their boats. The rest of the launch is thus unimpeded, and is wholly available for carrying patients, being divided into compartments by strengthening bulkheads, so arranged that stretchers can conveniently fit in either athwartships or fore and aft. About 38 sitting cases can comfortably be accommodated, or about 8 stretchers and 18 sitting cases, and the boat can be loaded in a few minutes. A double awning with an air space in between is fitted over the whole boat, with side curtains all round so that patients are well protected even from the intense sun of Mesopotamia.

In addition to the transport of sick and wounded, two launches, 45 feet in length, capable of holding 5 tons, have been constantly employed distributing Red Cross stores and hospital comforts to the hospitals and by this means it has been possible not only to supply hospitals, otherwise difficult or impossible of access, but to meet urgent requirements in the shortest possible time. Many hundreds of tons have been carried by these launches, which are able to travel at a higher speed than any of the large steamers on the river.

SCHOOL CHESS.

Presentation of Challenge Shield.

An interesting presentation of the Hongkong Schools Chess League challenge shield took place at the Saiyungpan School this afternoon to the team of boys from that school who were successful in winning the 1917 competition. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., President of the Hongkong Chess Club, presented the shield and distributed the medals to the boys who formed the team. Among those present were Mr. A. Morris (Headmaster) and Mrs. Morris, Mr. E. Ralphs, (Inspector of English Schools), Mr. Ray and others.

Mr. Ralphs, in introducing Mr. Pollock, said:—The institution of chess as a school game is the outcome of an invitation by Mr. Grant, of Queen's College, to enter a team in the Schools Chess League. The matter was taken up by Mr. Ray, who has done remarkably well during the short time the boys have been under instruction. Play started in November last and the team experienced some difficulty in winning the first match. Frequent matches and tournaments increased the skill and confidence of the players, and a short time ago we defeated a military team by 13½ games to 2½. I am assured that we have eight players who are on a par with Class 4A, City of London Chess Club. Altogether we have about sixty boys in the top classes with a knowledge of the game. The following is the record of the team and of the individual players:—

TEAM. v. St. Joseph's College, won 6 to 4.
v. Wanchai School won 10 to 0.
v. University won 8 to 1.
v. Queen's College won 6 to 4.
v. Diocesan School won 9½ to 4½.
PLAYERS. Lo Hing Kuen won 9 out of 10.
Chan Kwan Ohia won 8½ out of 10.
Chan Po Ming won 8 out of 10.
Yuen Kwai Yung won 6 out of 8.
To U. Lan won 6 out of 8.
Wong Tsang Yim won 3 out of 4.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Van Gennep for his kindness in coming to the school and playing a simultaneous game—twelve boards—which he won by 9 games to 3, and to you, sir, for the lively interest you have taken in all League matches and for coming here to-day to present the Shield.

Mr. Pollock, in making the presentation, said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that afternoon to say a few words to them on the subject of chess. He was and had been for some years, as perhaps they knew, the President of the Hongkong Chess Club, and before that he was the Hon. Secretary. He had played a good deal of chess

MEN UP TO 49.

Army Council's Order for Registration Lists.

Registration authorities have been instructed by the Local Government Board to prepare lists of all registered men between the ages of 41 and 49. This is being done at the instance of the Army Council.

This is only a precautionary measure. Nearly three weeks before, the War Office issued a notice that two new groups for voluntary enlistment were to be opened—one for men between the ages of 41 and 45, and the other for men over 45, but under 50. Beyond issuing that notice, nothing further has been done, and the posters inviting recruits of these ages have not been issued.

The issue of instructions to the recruiting officers to draw up lists of these men has drawn attention to the matter once again, and we are enabled to state that there is at present no intention of doing anything more at present.

The War Office and the Local Government Board desire to obtain complete returns of the number and occupations of the men between these ages, registered under the National Registration Act, but this is not to be taken as an indication that the enlistment of these men is to be proceeded with in the near future.

in the Colony. The shield which he was going to present had been won by Queen's College last year but this year it had been won by the Saiyungpan School, which was very satisfactory and it reflected very great credit on the school and also on Mr. Ray, who had done all the coaching of the team who had won. Several teams had taken part in the competition—Queen's College (the holders of the shield), the University Union, St. Paul's College, the Diocesan School, St. Joseph's College, and Wanchai School, in addition to Saiyungpan School. The latter school secured 40½, Queen's College 33½, University Union 23½, St. Joseph's College 23, Diocesan School 20 and Wanchai 9½. In fairness to the University Union, he should point out that this team had to scratch with St. Joseph's College owing to other examinations, although they would not have made any difference to the win of Saiyungpan School. It was largely due to the exertions of Mr. Ray that the Hongkong School Chess League had come into being, and he hoped that it would have a successful career in the future. He suggested that the names of the team of the Saiyungpan School should be inscribed on the shield, as the names of the Queen's College team had been inscribed last year. He hoped that he would be in that school at a future date on a similar function. Mr. Pollock was served during the afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's War Expenditure.

The total of Japan's war expenditure actually defrayed since she began fighting the Germans at Tientsin in August of 1914 up to the end of last fiscal year amounted to Y186,700,000. The sum provided in the Budget for the current financial year is Y37,400,000. In addition, a Supplementary War Credit of Y105,100,000 has just been introduced in the Diet. When this amount is taken into account, Japan's total war expenditure up to date amounts to Y329,200,000.

The N.Y.K. European Service.

Representatives of the Sampacki Kai, an association of the principal shippers in Kobe have gone to Tokyo to approach the authorities of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Tokyo with regard to the reported proposal of the company to withdraw all the extra steamers from the European service. According to a telegraphic report from these representatives, the head office of the company is responsible for the proposal, but it is suspected that the ulterior object aimed at is to raise the freight tariff. It is expected that on the return to Kobe of its representative, the Sampacki Kai will hold a Committee meeting and open negotiations with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the matter.

Australian Ban On Tea.

According to a telegram received by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the 23rd ult., the Australian Government has prohibited the importation of tea shipped later than the 19th instant, except tea produced in the British colonies. Some efforts are being made to export Formosan tea to Australia, but as there are only small exports of tea from this country, it is not expected that reported prohibition will have any marked effect on Japan's tea trade. The tea trade of China, however, will be considerably affected, and some adverse effect on the steamship companies concerned is accordingly apprehended. There are rumors of other Australian prohibitions affecting Japanese export lines, but no details have as yet been made public. —*Japan Chronicle*.

The Japanese Demand for U.S. Gold.

Agencies here (says a New York Message dated May 29) of Japanese financial institutions have informed the Treasury Department officials at Washington, in response to requests for information about the heavy gold outflow to Japan, that their requirements in connection with the export of gold for the next three months will probably be about \$50,000,000 (\$10,000,000). It is explained that the gold is required to pay India for cotton. At the same time, it is known that Japanese bankers, either private interest, and perhaps the Japanese Government, are arranging to purchase here French and British securities, which should moderate our gold exports. The Bank of Taiwan (Formosa) will open a branch here within a few weeks.

The Freight Market.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s freight market report, dated July 5, states:—As regards freights to Europe the position remains unchanged and we have nothing to add to our last report as the Government control of shipping effectively precludes any mercantile activity and there is consequently nothing to write about. Via Pacific:—Freights continue strong across the Pacific and the advance anticipated in our last Gold \$50.00 per ton for general cargo has duly come about and takes effect from the 1st instant. Coastwise:—Trade in our northern market has been fairly active during the period under review and exports from river ports were just beginning to revive, but the coup d'etat which has just taken place at Peking by which a Manchian Emperor has again been seated on the Dragon Throne is bound to have an adverse effect on the coasting trade and has already made itself felt in banking business. At this early stage of the proceedings, however, it is impossible to foresee what may happen during the next few days.

Japan's Gold Reserve.

The total reserve of Japan's gold specie continues to increase. According to the latest returns, on the 23rd ult., the total amount to Y883,000,000, Y324,000,000 being held at home and Y559,000,000 abroad. Compared with the figures for the 13th ult., the portion held at home shows an increase of Y12,000,000 and that held abroad a decrease of Y1,020,000, or an increase of Y11,000,000 in the aggregate.

A Japanese Loan.

Sometimes ago it was reported that the French Government was negotiating with the Japanese authorities for a loan to be used in payment for the munitions of war bought by France from Japan. It is now said that a decision has been reached for the Japanese Syndicate Banks to undertake a loan of Y50,000,000 for the benefit of France. In this connection the *Mainichi* learns that both Russia and France having outstanding accounts due to Japan, the raising of loans in Japan on behalf of the two countries has been merely a question of time. The Japanese authorities at first desired to raise a Russian loan before the French loan in view of the fact that the Russian accounts are the larger of the two, while there were some prospects of further new orders being received. The Russian loan was about to materialize, when the revolution broke out and compelled the programme to be altered. On the other hand excess of Japan's exports over imports has steadily continued, and as a result demands for exchange funds have equally increased. In view of this state of things, the Government recently issued a domestic loan, and has now decided to raise a French loan in this country. Accordingly, representatives of the Syndicate Banks on the 11th instant met at the Bank of Japan rooms and finally discussed the particulars of the proposed loan. It is expected that full particulars will be announced in a few days.

Shanghai Share Market.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co., in their weekly share circular, dated Shanghai, June 30, state:—The continuance of "tight money" has again limited the operations on our Exchange and the temptingly high price of silver has induced rather lower prices in the share market all round. To-day however sees the release of some five lakhs in debenture interest, most of which stays in the port, and a further two and a half lakhs by repayment of an old Municipal loan, where however the greater part goes to Hongkong. Quotations generally show lower rates, but especially so among the rubbers where the twin factors of higher exchange and lower rubber have exerted a combined influence. However, the action of the Indian Government, as we go to press, is having a lowering effect on exchange and better prices may obtain next week. Cottons have remained steady but quiet. The closing rate today for T/T on London was 39½; the Dollar rate being 72.05 Company Meetings, etc.—Kochi:—The accounts for the 17 months ending 21st ultimo show a profit of Tls. 5,508.69 and this, together with the sum of Tls. 43,200.71 brought forward from last year, it is proposed to carry forward; the meeting will take place on 6th proximo. The sale of the concern to Japanese buyers has received the consent of the British Government, with some restrictions, one of which precludes the actual transfer taking place until after the war. Kota Bahru:—The meeting is to be held on 3rd July, when the shareholders will be asked to vote the disposal of a divisible balance by payment of a final dividend of Tls. 0.65 (making Tls. 1 for the year, by writing Tls. 11,845.49 off various accounts, (chiefly "Development") and carrying forward Tls. 4,987.73. Sarawak:—The meeting is called for 11th proximo; accounts not yet to hand. Tanah Merah:—The Directors will propose at the meeting to be held on 9th proximo that a dividend of 8 per cent. be paid, Tls. 7,583.84 written off various accounts, and Tls. 5,563.00 carried forward.

Re-insurance of War Risks.

The Japanese Government has introduced in the Diet a Bill providing for the re-insurance of war risks. According to the Bill, the Japanese Government will be ready to accept a re-insurance of war risks in respect of an original contract concluded by a Japanese insurance company or by a Japan branch or agency of a foreign insurance company which accepted risks at a premium lower than that which has been fixed by the Japanese authorities. The objects of re-insurance are to be vessels of Japanese nationality; goods exported from or imported into Japan; or goods shipped on Japanese vessels. With regard to the amount of re-insurance to be accepted by the Government in respect of a ship, this will be decided by a special Committee to be appointed for the purpose.

The Coal Market.

The coal market report issued by Messrs. Wheelock and Co. on July 5 states:—*Japan Coal*:—Our local market has been very quiet during the past fortnight and recent political disturbances in Peking will not improve matters. In fact, it has already affected the money market and business is consequently at a standstill for the moment and will probably continue until the political atmosphere clears up. In Japan there is a considerable scarcity of coal in Hokkaido and the shortage, amounting to about 150,000 tons, required during the balance of this year for railway and industrial purposes, will have to be made up by shipments from Kiu-shiu—the market there has consequently become very excited for the better class coals whereas the stocks of common coals at shipping ports are comparatively large and it does not pay to export them at the existing high rates of freight. Apropos of "high freights"—the highest rate yet reported for "time-charter" for Japan coasting trade has just been done at Y27.00 per ton dead weight capacity per month. *Fushan Coal*:—Supplies are getting easier. *Kaiping Coal*:—Very little change has taken place since last writing. *Freights* continue to rise which naturally influences the coal market, consequently higher prices will have to be paid by likely purchasers to cover the increased cost of transportation.

Anglo-Japanese Rivalry in Cotton Trade.

Mr. Ito Chubei, proprietor of the Ito Shoten, a well-known Osaka firm dealing in cotton goods, recently returned from an extended business trip in China. On the subject of Japan's cotton trade in China he says:—"Since Japanese merchants fought a hard fight against American goods in North China some years ago, they have steadily improved their position and have obtained a firm footing in the markets in this part of China. In South China, where the position of British merchants was quite unassailable, the European war has fortunately turned the tables altogether, and Japan now exports cotton cloth as substitute for British goods in addition to the usual exports of cotton yarn."

The Japanese substitutes are not forced on the Chinese, but are demanded by themselves. The main reason is the suspension of British supplies due to the war. It has recently been noticeable that British goods have become somewhat less suitable to Chinese requirements than they were before the war began, but at the same time it must be duly noted that the British character is by no means such as to suffer their credit to be lost through any deterioration of their goods. Nor are Japanese goods inferior to British, and as a result the Chinese demands have turned to Japanese goods on the supplies of British goods being reduced owing to the war. It is true that the monthly imports of Japanese cotton yarn into Hankow during the first half of this year show a decrease, averaging 47,000 bales as against 50,000 bales last year, but there has been a great increase in the imports of cotton cloth. For instance, Hankow imported 5,492 bales of drill from Japan and 1,330 bales from Britain this year as compared with 815 and 6,395 respectively. Last year 170 bales of grey shirtings were imported from Japan and 13,200 bales from Britain, but this year the respective quantities changed to 6,350 and 10,008 bales. Judging by the present conditions, after the war Japanese goods will be able to hold their ground against British manufactures for a few years, but very keen competition is expected between the two. The spinning mills run by the Naigai Men Kaisha, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and others in and about Shanghai will show great activity, while there will be a great development in enterprises under Anglo-Chinese management. The rivalry between British and Japanese cotton goods will stimulate Chinese spinners, and, moreover, the proposed revision of the Chinese Customs duties, when carried out, will lead to the increased activity of British merchants."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Bessingh Professeur, from Hanoi.

Chak Hin, Stag Hotel, from Macao.

Ho Jee Hing, 97, Queen's Road, from Peking.

Jackie Mrs. from Manila.

Kimhookhoe, from Sourabaya.

Meiron, from Vancouver.

Nakusuke Instant Matsubara, from Thursday Is.

Okuda, Waide Hotel, from Taipei.

Ossorio Miguel, Hongkong Hotel, (2) from Manila.

Turner, King Edward Hotel, from Nutfield.

Syphens, Princess Juliana, from Singapore Radio.

Wingontai, 17, Saiwoo St., from Haiphong.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917.

LA INSULAR CIGARS

THE OLDEST CIGAR FACTORY IN MANILA



Obtainable from all Cigar Merchants. DISTRIBUTORS FOR SOUTH CHINA: H. RUITONJEE & SON.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons s. \$340

North China n. t. 140

Unions s. \$340

Yangtzes b. ex 73 102½

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$143

H. K. Fires n. \$325

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$85

Steamboats n. \$18

Indos (Def.) n. \$101½

Indos (Pref.) n. \$40

Shells b. 120/-

Ferries n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$96

Malabons b. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. \$4½

Langkats sa. t. 15½

Raubas n. \$2.45

Tronohs n. \$2½

Urals n. \$2½

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves n. \$68

Kowloon Docks n. \$114

Shai Docks n. t. 94

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals s. \$35

H. K. Hotels b. \$98

Land Invest. sa. \$98

H'phrey Est. sa. \$6.25

K'loon Lands sa. \$33

Shai Lands sa. t. 80

West Points n. \$72½

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 155

Kung Yiks b. t. 14.50

Shai Cottons sa. t. 129½

Yangtzepeeps b. t. 6½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$7

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents n. \$7.30

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands n. \$7.30

H. K. Electric b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

Ropes b. \$10

Steel Foundries n. \$27

Trams, Low Levels. \$6.40

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.10

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$8.40

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons b. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY JULY 16, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/7½

Demand 2/7 9/16

30 d/s 2/7 11/16

60 d/s 2/7 13/16

4 m/s 2/7 7/8

T/T Shanghai 11 1/4

T/T Singapore 12 1/4

T/T Japan 12 1/4

T/T India 12 1/4

Demand, India 62½

T/T San Francisco co & New York 150½

T/T Java 150½

T/T Marks 3.63

T/T Francs 3.63½

Demand, Paris 3.63½

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/8½

4 m/s. D/P 2/8½

6 m/s. L/C 2/8½

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/8½

30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York 63½

4 m/s. Marks 3.75

4 m/s. Francs 3.81

6 m/s. Francs 3.81

Demand, Germany 62½

Demand, New York 62½

T/T Bombay 11 1/4

Demand, Bombay 11 1/4

T/T Calcutta 11 1/4

Demand, Calcutta 11 1/4

Demand, Manila 125

Demand, Singapore 11 1/4

On Haiphong 44½ prem.

On Saigon 4½ prem.

On Bangkok 55½

Sovereign 7.50 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 44

Bar Silver, per oz. 40 15/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 3 3/4 % dis.

Chinese... 10 " 3 3/4 % dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.

Hongkong 10 " par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (14 Paid up) ... 45,000,000

President: Andre Bernheim

General Manager: A. J. Pernotti.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN Peking, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

100 AM TO 600 AM	EVERY 15 MIN.
100 AM TO 110 AM	10 MIN.
110 AM TO 120 AM	10 MIN.
120 AM TO 130 AM	10 MIN.
130 AM TO 140 AM	10 MIN.
140 AM TO 150 AM	10 MIN.
150 AM TO 160 AM	10 MIN.
160 AM TO 170 AM	10 MIN.
170 AM TO 180 AM	10 MIN.
180 AM TO 190 AM	10 MIN.
190 AM TO 200 AM	10 MIN.
200 AM TO 210 AM	10 MIN.
210 AM TO 220 AM	10 MIN.
220 AM TO 230 AM	10 MIN.
230 AM TO 240 AM	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days

1100 PM and 9 PM. 930 to 1100 PM. every half hour.

1100 PM to 1145 PM. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:

100 AM TO 600 AM	EVERY 15 MIN.
100 AM TO 110 AM	10 MIN.
110 AM TO 120 AM	10 MIN.
120 AM TO 130 AM	10 MIN.
130 AM TO 140 AM	10 MIN.
140 AM TO 150 AM	10 MIN.
150 AM TO 160 AM	10 MIN.
160 AM TO 170 AM	10 MIN.
170 AM TO 180 AM	10 MIN.
180 AM TO 190 AM	10 MIN.
190 AM TO 200 AM	10 MIN.
200 AM TO 210 AM	10 MIN.
210 AM TO 220 AM	10 MIN.
220 AM TO 230 AM	10 MIN.
230 AM TO 240 AM	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days

1100 PM and 9 PM. 930 to 1100 PM. every half hour.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.

**"CAPSTAN"**

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.

From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.PUBLIC AUCTION.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1917,** at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The following Valuable Leasehold Property, situate at Fanling and known as Lot 1862 in District 51 in New Territories.

The above property is held from the Crown under a 75 years lease from 1898 and is subject to a Crown Rent of 74 cents per annum, with the option of a further 24 years.

The property is about 5 minutes' walk from Fanling Station and is well stocked with fruit trees.

The area of the lot is about 3/4 of an acre.

For further particulars apply to **GEO. P. LAMMERT,** Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. H. T. Richardson to sell by Public Auction on **MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1917,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 15 Knutsford Terrace Kowloon,

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—Tapestry covered drawing room suite, teak sideboard, dinner wagon, dining chairs, pile and stair carpets, glass and crockery ware, teak ice chest, etc., etc.

Teak twin bedsteads, iron bedstead, teak wardrobes, washstands and toilet tables, toilet crockery, bathroom and pantry requisites.

Also 1 Billiard dining table with accessories.

And 1 Upright grand piano by Heitzman & Co., Toronto (in good condition).

On view from Sunday, the 22nd instant.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebson & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on **TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917,** at his sales rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Offices as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date until further notice **MR. GEORGE FREDRICK DUMBARION** has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS Manager for China, Hongkong, 16th July, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 200 & 225

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

GREAT BATTLE IN FRANCE.

A Graphic Description.

London, July 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters writing on July 15 says: Yesterday evening while flags were waving and rockets blazing all over France in honour of the national fête the battle for view-points on the Champagne front was renewed on the Moronvilliers heights, a chain of five flat-topped hills, linked by high saddles, which dominate the eastern sector of the battle-field from Nogent-la-Besne to the farther bank of the Suippe. The highest point of the heights is Mont Haut, which is nearly a thousand feet and which is flanked to the east by Teton and Casque and to the west by Mont Blond and Mont Cornillet. The first great battle in April brought the French over the crest of the ground but with the exception of Mont Cornillet, the whole of which the French have held for some time, the northern slopes remain in the hands of the Germans who obstinately clung on just below the crests in the hope of retaining them by a lucky dash and at two points, namely on the saddle between Mont Blond and Mont Haut, they held strong positions giving at least partial views over the French side. On the battle-field below the Germans had brought three divisions into the line and in anticipation of the attack which was to be made. On the whole of the five miles front they carried out much work on their shelters and the trenches to the north in which the attacking battalions' reserves were massed for the assault. The most difficult part of the enterprise was the capture of Mont Haut which was entrusted to a Hanoverian division, who had been specially rehearsed for it.

The Germans, whose artillery was strongly reinforced, furiously bombarded the French positions night and day until the signal for the assault was given at eight in the evening. The objectives of the attacking battalions were carefully restricted. An advance of three hundred yards on a front of six hundred yards was ordered on Teton. During the three or four hours preceding the attack the ground on both sides of the dividing crests received as severe a shelling as so limited an area has ever received in the war. The Germans poured in avalanches of high explosive on the French positions at Mont Blond, while the French swept the German works over the crest with tornadoes of fire. The bombardment reached its pitch of insane violence an hour before the attack.

The crests and slopes of Mont Blond and Mont Haut smoked as if all the fires of Hades were breaking through. Clouds mingled with the smoke and dust-bang in the air in solid banks. Great mountains and curtains of smoke kept leaping up behind the crest line where the French shells were bursting over the German trenches. It was scarcely conceivable that men could live in that hideous, turmoil still less that they should coolly await the order to leave the remains of their shelters to dash through the midst thereof. When the moment came they made one bound of it. Nothing could be seen of the French waves of assault in the hurricane of shell bursts, but news was flashed back within half an hour that the French infantry had taken the whole of their objectives, including the saddle between Mont Haut and Mont Blond besides a position on Mont Haut itself, in from three to six minutes.

A panicky outburst of German rockets and red and yellow light signals from behind the crest immediately after the attack revealed the progress the French were making and the Boche was calling for help with fireworks as if possessed. A French General Commanding afterwards described the battle from the observer's point of view as a 14th July fireworks show. This is justified because during the whole of the battle the evening sky was continually lit up by rockets and flares of all sorts of colours showing that the Boche was hard pressed and was desperately needing reinforcements and more artillery support.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

GREAT BATTLE IN FRANCE.

Meanwhile the French departure trenches on the slopes of Mont Blond were being transformed into a sea of milky vapour in which even shell bursts were invisible. What resembled serpents of white smoke with heads of fire wandered methodically to and fro across the battle-field dragging after them a thickening cloud of woolly vapour made of their own expanding bodies which gradually hid the ground as effectively as if a roof had been built over it.

The Germans evidently felt the loss of vision keenly as five of their sausage balloons appeared on the sky line extraordinarily low and so close that a special squadron of German aeroplanes had to be sent out to protect them.

Taking all risks they hung in the sky for over an hour, going down hurriedly when a French aeroplane neared them. It was the last desperate effort to see what the French were doing in the sea of smoke, but they could make out nothing. Several hundred prisoners were captured, 300 within an hour, on Mont Blond alone. The first enemy counter-attack, made within two hours failed completely. The French at present hold their gains intact and the German plans for the recapture of the Moronvilliers heights have been successfully forestalled through the capture or destruction of the enemy's departure line.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at noon—No. 1 signal hoisted.

On the 18th at 12.07—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately along the south and east coasts of China, and over Formosa and northern Luzon; slight increases have occurred at other stations.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was situated in Lat. 18° N. Long. 118° E. approximately, moving north-westwards.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inch. Total since January 1st, 44.53 inches against an average of 45.73 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & N.E. winds, fresh to strong; fair at first, cloudy with rain later.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, July 18, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	17	18	19
Barometer	29.72	29.67	29.63
Temperature	83	79	84
Humidity	78	66	65
Wind Direction	E. & N.E.	E.	E.
Force	4	3	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	1.88	0.00	0.16
Lightest rain at Temperature	77.0	77.0	77.0
Lowest	77.0	77.0	77.0

H.K. Observatory, July 18, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Amcar Mr & Mrs A Moore	Mr & Mrs E F
Arnold E L	Martirecena Father
Breve Mr & Mrs H J	
Bowman Mrs A	Mum On Yang
Beaumont Mrs V M	Mader J
Cohen Miss Lillian	Morosi Mr & Mrs C
Cohen Miss Irene	Nataly P.
Cohen Mr & Mrs	Price Miss Ora
Crane R	Podlun H V
Coleman C	Rudolph Sister
Chong Wing Yan	Rutter Mr & Mrs F
Curry F H	R
Dora Mother	Raebald H
Diethelm W B	Shirmon Wm
Everett Mrs H	Scherms Mr & Mrs
Eggs John L	Scythes R L
Fay Miss J	Shaw Mrs Do
Francis H B	Thompson A L
Gunn Mr & Mrs C	Tait A H
H	Van Rinsum C H
Hollan Mr & Mrs	Van Limburg P J
Hill A	Wancher G
Hart S	Watson Wm
Kellong A G	Whalley B J
Kellong A G	Wan Kong Che
Kwan Young Chin	Wong Ching Jong
Kumura Z	Yu Young Tao
	Yee Kose Sew
	Young Mrs E

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FOR 8 NIGHTS ONLY.
COMMENCING SATURDAY, JULY 21st, at 9.15 p.m.

M. S. COWAN
PRESENTS

THE CAMEOS

9 STAR ARTISTES 9

Direct from the world's Leading Theatres. Presenting a performance that has become

THE CRAZE OF FOUR CONTINENTS.

In addition to their musical numbers

THE CAMEOS

will present the following Burlesques

Saturday July 21st	THE PARODICAL BURLESQUE
Sunday July 22nd	OUR BABY
Monday & Tuesday July 23rd & 24th	SELECTED PROGRAMME
Wed. & Thursday July 25th & 26th	ON TRIAL
Friday July 27th	THE BURLESQUE OF BURLESQUES
Saturday July 28th	THE TIGER GOD
	OUR BABY
	SELECTED NUMBERS FROM THE COMPANY'S REPERTOIRE REQUESTS TO BE SENT TO MOUTRIE'S

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME GUARANTEED NIGHTLY

Justly acknowledged by Press and Public to be in every sense the most Picturesque, Artistic, Natural, Mirthful, and Refined Organisation now touring the World.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S ON TUESDAY, July 17th, at 9.30 a.m.

PRICES: \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

Soldier and Sailors admitted to Pit at half price.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Thursday, 19th July, 1917.

LAST NIGHT OF

"THE BATTLE OF THE ANGRE."

AND

"THE ADVANCE OF THE TANKS."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

FRIDAY, 20th JULY, 1917.

The Thrilling Picture in 5 parts.

"A ROMANCE

OF THE

BOER WAR."

Booking at ANDERSON'S

SATURDAY, 21st.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE

CAMEOS.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Pathe's Great Serial:

"THE IRON CLAW."

(17th & 18th EPISODES.)

and

Various Comics.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

18th, 19th & 20th JULY.

Showing—Two Thrilling Dramas:

"MISTRESS OF THE AIR."

(In 3 Parts.)

"A HOLE IN THE WALL."

(In 3 Parts.) etc., etc.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Oude Barrett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.